

*Hab.* Indian Sea, off Oman.

The species may well be called, after its finder, *Eubrissus Townsendi*.

The following measurements may be of some service:—

Test.			Length of Ambulacra.		
Length.	Greatest breadth.	Height at apex.	Anterior.	Ant. lat.	Post. lat.
64	49	32	..	..	..
54	44	28	22.5	21.5	21.5
38	30	21	15	14	14

XXVI.—*Description of a new Barbus from Cameroon.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE number of recently discovered African Barbels of the group of *Barbus Bynni* is really surprising. Until a year ago the group was unrepresented in West Africa; then I described a species, *B. Batesii*\*, allied to the East-African *B. tanensis*, Gthr., discovered in Cameroon by Mr. G. L. Bates, whilst the description of a second closely allied species, likewise from Cameroon, *B. Linnelli*, Lönnberg, appeared in the last number of these 'Annals' †. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Bates, I am now able to add a third Cameroon species to the list.

*Barbus micronema.*

Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times. Snout rounded-subtruncate,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  to 3 times in length of head, projecting beyond the mouth, with small pearl-like granules on the sides; diameter of eye  $4\frac{2}{3}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head, interorbital width twice to twice and one third; mouth inferior, forming a broken arch, a feebly curved transverse line in front, its width 3 times in length of head; lips feebly developed, lower restricted to the sides; edge of lower jaw forming a blunt keel; barbels one or two on each side, the anterior, if present, quite minute, the posterior  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of eye. Dorsal III 10, last simple ray strong, bony, not serrated, its rigid part  $\frac{3}{5}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head, free edge of the fin strongly emarginate; its distance from the occiput a little less than its distance from the caudal fin.

\* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1903, i. p. 25, pl. iii. fig. 2.

† P. 138.

Anal III 5, longest ray  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of head, reaching root of caudal. Pectoral as long as or a little shorter than head, not reaching ventral; latter below middle of base of dorsal. Caudal fin deeply forked, upper lobe pointed and much longer than lower. Caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep. Scales 27  $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ , 2 between lateral line and ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle. Olive-brown above, golden below, the scales darker at the base; fins dark.

Total length 340 mm.

Two specimens from the Kribi River.

This species must be placed near *B. perplexicans*, Blgr., from the Tana River, E. Africa; like that species and the Abyssinian *B. plagiostomus*, Blgr., the shape of the mouth approximates it to the species of *Varicorhinus* or *Capoëta*; whilst in the condition of its barbels it serves to connect the species with two pairs of barbels with those with a single pair.

XXVII.—*Notes on the Structure of the Teeth of some Poisonous Snakes found in Travancore.* By R. SHUNKARA NARAYANA PILLAY.

IN offering the following notes on the structure of the teeth of the poisonous Colubrine snakes I do not aspire to lay claim to originality, as my observations have been based on the lines of those already made by eminent men, and refer to a few snakes found in Travancore.

Since April 1901 I have been supplying snake-venom to the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli, and to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.'s Research Laboratory. I had a fancy for the study of snakes, and as Preparator to the Museum I availed myself of the opportunity to make a comparative study of the poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, in the course of which, while examining the skull of a hamadryad (*Naia bungarus*) 14 feet long, the skeleton of which was being articulated for the museum, I noticed a certain peculiarity in the structure of the teeth which, to my mind, appeared to be abnormal—namely, the presence of grooved posterior maxillary teeth.

According to Mr. G. A. Boulenger\*, the genus *Naia* is defined as having the poison-fang followed by one or more solid teeth; and in Sir Joseph Fayrer's 'Thanatophidia of India' mention is made of "a second simple tooth at some distance behind the fang." Later on I examined a spirit-specimen of *Naia bungarus*, and in this, too, I found the posterior maxillary teeth were grooved, the grooving being shallow or ill-defined

\* 'The Fauna of British India,' Reptilia and Batrachia (1890).